



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ITALY.

Naples—Examination of Emigrants.

Surg. Geddings reports November 14:

Vessels inspected at Naples and Palermo, week ended Nov. 11.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Pieces of second-cabin baggage disinfected.
Nov. 7	Duca d'Aosta.....	New York.....	518	732	45
8	Romanic.....	Boston.....	439	780	227
10	Calabria.....	New York.....	165	315	
10	Berlin.....	do.....	863	1,485	420
	Total.....		1,985	3,312	692

PALERMO.

Nov. 5	Mongibello.....	New York.....			
8	Argentina.....	do.....			
9	Romania.....	Boston.....	62	75	225
11	Calabria.....	New York.....	328	710	
	Total.....		390	785	225

JAPAN.

Dysentery and Typhoid Fever in Kanagawa Ken.

Surg. Irwin at Yokohama reports: On October 29, 237 cases of dysentery and 484 cases of typhoid fever were reported present in Kanagawa Ken.

MEXICO.

Yellow Fever at Merida.

During the week ended November 18, 2 cases of yellow fever with 1 death were reported at Merida. The total number of cases reported from August 1, the date of the occurrence of the first case, is 47 with 23 deaths.

SENEGAL.

Yellow Fever at Dakar and Rufisque.

The American consul at Sierra Leone reports December 4 the presence of yellow fever at Dakar and Rufisque, in Senegal.

SIBERIA.

Plague in the Transbaikai Province.

Consul Maynard at Harbin, China, reports October 28: In consequence of the appearance of plague in the Transbaikai Province near the Manchurian border, a meeting of the executive committee of the chief sanitary board was held on October 24 in the railway administration building at Harbin, in accordance with paragraph 1 of the regulations confirmed by the supreme committee November 19, 1908, for preventing the spreading of plague along the railway zone.

Gen. Horvath, manager of the railway and chairman of the committee, officially reported the appearance of plague, and chief doctor, Yasenski, stated that a telegram had been received regarding the discovery of the first cases of bubonic plague at a village near Sharasung on the Transbaikal Railway, and stated that orders had been issued by the administration to adopt measures to prevent plague from spreading to the territory along the Chinese Eastern Railway.

In accordance with the above mentioned report, the committee ordered that branch committees be organized at station Manchuria, Hailar, and Harbin, to which points all persons suffering from plague shall be taken.

In view of the fact that reserve and new soldiers will shortly be transported, orders were issued to disinfect all cars before occupation, and to each train must be added an extra car in which sick persons may be isolated, and all trains must have separate cars for military use.

To prevent people afflicted with plague from entering the territory along the line of the railway, mounted outposts will be stationed on all roads, and all travelers desiring to enter the villages will be examined, and all suspected persons will have their temperature taken, and be isolated.

All passengers coming from places where cases of plague are known to exist shall be isolated for 5 days before permission will be granted them to board trains; and people who have come in contact with plague during journeys on the railway will be subject to like isolation.

On October 25 a rumor was received to the effect that one person in the isolation camp near Sharasung had died of plague, and on the following day this rumor was confirmed, the patient having died in great pain from the septic form of plague.

The sanitary committee at Hailar will be under the control of Engineer Skvortsoff, and, at Harbin, under Engineer Zaharoff.

For the inspection of passengers sanitary cars with doctors and assistants will be attached to all trains, except express trains, between station Manchuria and Harbin. On October 28 a telegram was received from the governor of the Transbaikal Province stating that 5 persons had died from plague at the village of Nadaravsk near station Sharasung. The last patient died on October 23, and there have been no new cases since that date.

ZANZIBAR.

Zanzibar—Examination of Rats.

Consul Weddel reports that during the three weeks ended October 21, 3,182 rats were examined for plague infection. No plague-infected rat was found.